

entitled to retain the accommodation even after the demise of the freedom fighter, for the stipulated period of allotment.

(g) The revised guidelines shall be effective from 10.2.94, the date on which the decision was taken by the CCA.

(O.P. Bhatia)
• Dy. Director of Estates

[English]

I.A.S. Officers under Investigation

5290. SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI :
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of IPS and IAS officers under CBI investigation in India at the moment for various charges; and

(b) the State-wise break-up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) As on 31.7.1996, 46 cases (Regular Cases/Preliminary Enquiries) involving 42 IPS/IAS officers were pending investigation with the CBI for various charges; and

(b) The break-up of IPS/IAS officers with their State cadre is as under—

No. of IPS Officers	Cadre	No. of IAS Officers	Cadre
1	Gujarat	2	West Bengal
4	Haryana	8	AGMU
1	Madhya Pradesh	1	Himachal Pradesh
1	Bihar	4	Tamilnadu
1	AGMU	1	Bihar
1	Himachal Pradesh	3	M.P.
1	West Bengal	1	Rajasthan
2	Punjab	2	Gujarat
1	Uttar Pradesh	4	Manipur (Nominated)
2	Tamilnadu		
1	Assam		
16	Total	26	

Restructuring of Poverty Alleviation Programme

5291. SHRI SANDIPAN THORAT : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to recast/restructure most of the scheme under Poverty Alleviation Programme;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes chosen for recast/restructuring and the nature of changes proposed to be introduced to achieve the objective;

(c) whether the performance of the schemes under Poverty Alleviation Programme has been evaluated;

(d) if so, the details therefor, State-wise and for Maharashtra State in particular; and

(e) the details of steps taken/proposed for monitoring and evaluation of the achievements under the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) and (b) Rural anti-poverty programmes are being reviewed in the context of the formulation of Ninth Five Year Plan. A Steering Group on 'Poverty Alleviation and Area Development Programmes in Rural India' and six Working Groups have been constituted by the Planning Commission for this purpose. These are :—

(i) Working Group on Self-Employment Programmes (IRDP and Rural Credit).

(ii) Working Group on Wage-Employment Programmes.

(iii) Working Group on Decentralised Planning and Panchayati Raj.

(iv) Working Group on Area Development Programmes and Integrated Watershed Planning (DPAP/DDP).

(v) Working Group on involvement of Voluntary Organisations, in implementation of Rural Development Programmes and in Technology Transfer to Rural Areas.

(vi) Working Group on Provision of Rural Infrastructure and Village Amenities (MNP).

The Steering Group would examine in detail, the Reports of these Working Groups and the recommendations regarding rural poverty alleviation and employment as made in the Conference of Chief Ministers held on 4-5 July, 1996. The entire gamut of issues relating to recasting/restructuring of the poverty alleviation programmes would be addressed in the strategy of poverty alleviation for the Ninth Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir Concurrent Evaluation of rural poverty alleviation programmes is conducted regularly. A copy each of the Executive Summary of Concurrent Evaluation of Integrated Rural Development Programme (September 1992 - February, 1993) and Main Findings of Concurrent Evaluation of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (January- December, 1992) are given at in attached Statements-I & II.

(e) The monitoring and evaluation of rural poverty alleviation programmes namely the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) is done as per the provisions laid down in the guidelines of these programmes. The Government regularly reviews the implementation of rural poverty alleviation programmes in various States through the Central Level Coordination Committee (CLCC), State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC) and at the District Level by the Governing Body of the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs). These programmes are also monitored through a regular submission of comprehensive progress reports from the States on key indicators and through an intensive regimen of field inspections by officers of the Centre, State and the implementing agencies at the district, block and village level. In addition the physical progress is also monitored by Department of Programme Implementation.

STATEMENT-I

*Concurrent Evaluation of Integrated
Rural Development Programme (IRDP)
(September '92 - February '93)
Executive Summary*

A. Positive Points

1. In the selection of beneficiary families, the analysis revealed that 51.5% of the families were selected by the Gram Sabha, 43% by local officials and rest around 5% by public representatives and other agencies. Thus a large percentage of beneficiary families were selected by the Gram Sabha.
2. Among the weaker sections, benefits accruing to the persons belonging to the physically handicapped and assignees of surplus land was quite encouraging. Roughly 34.1% of the physically handicapped and 43.2% of the assignees of surplus land were benefited by the IRDP programmes.
3. The analysis of the assets provided to the beneficiaries revealed that a large percentage (63%) of families were provided assets under the primary sector and among the sub-sectors of the primary sector, nearly 50% assistance was given for milch animal.
4. As to the perception about the cost of assets given to the beneficiaries, the analysis revealed that in 85% case, the beneficiaries felt that the assets given to them were not of lower cost.
5. A very large percentage (96%) of the beneficiaries felt that the type of assets provided to them were according to their choice.

6. As to the quality of the assets provided to the beneficiaries, roughly 69.42% were found to be of good quality.
7. The analysis of the family income of the beneficiaries revealed that a large percentage (56.58%) of the families had annual family income from assets of more than Rs. 2000.
8. With regard to overdues/recoveries from the beneficiaries, the survey results revealed that in majority of the cases (59%), no overdues were reported and only in 41% cases there were some overdues. Thus the recovery rate from the beneficiaries was generally satisfactory.
9. As to the borrowing by the beneficiaries from private sources after acquiring the asset, the survey results revealed that a very high percentage (95%) of the beneficiaries did not borrow any money from private sources.
10. As regards availability of input and marketing facilities for the assets provided to the beneficiaries, the analysis revealed that such facilities were available to a large extent in the Primary Sector.
11. In terms of overall per family investment (including both subsidy and credit) the analysis revealed that it was highest i.e. Rs. 7613 in the case of tertiary sector followed by Rs. 7628 in the primary sector and Rs. 6307 in the secondary section.
12. For all the three major sectors taken together, the study revealed that 14.81% of the old beneficiary families could cross the revised poverty line of Rs. 11,000 and 50.4% of families were able to cross the old poverty line of Rs. 6,400.
13. The linkage of TRYSEM with IRDP was also analysed. It has been observed that in 56.23% cases, the beneficiaries received assistance for the same trade/activity for which they were trained.

B. Areas of Concern

1. It has been observed that the extent of second dose of assistance given to the 'old' beneficiaries was very low. Only 3.28% of total 'old' beneficiaries were given a second dose. Similarly, in the case of new beneficiaries, the extent of second dose of assistance was still less than 2.61%. Thus, not much attention was paid for providing subsequent doses of assistance to the eligible families.
2. It was observed that the annual family income of the assisted families was under estimated during the BPL survey since as per the assessment

made by the investigator, nearly 4% of the beneficiary families had an annual family income of more than Rs. 11,000 but as observed from records, there was no family with annual income of more than Rs. 11,000 per annum.

3. As regards, awareness among the beneficiaries about the Group Life Insurance, the study revealed that majority (58%) of the beneficiaries were not aware of Group Life Insurance Scheme. This shows that due publicity was not given to the Group Life Insurance Scheme.
4. The settlement of the claims preferred by the beneficiaries for perished assets was also analysed. It was observed that in 56% cases the claims remain unsettled.
5. As regards supply of Vikas Patrikas to the beneficiaries, the study revealed that only a small percentage (32%) of the beneficiaries were supplied with Vikas Patrikas, which is a very serious matter.
6. The linkage of IRDP with TRYSEM and DWCRA was found to be very poor. While only 2.13% of the families reported that any of their members were assisted under DWCRA, 3.88% of beneficiaries reported receiving training under TRYSEM.

STATEMENT-II

Concurrent Evaluation of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) (January — December, 1992)

Main Findings

A. Positive Points :

- (i) It has been observed that a major part of the available funds, i.e. nearly 73% were spent by village panchayats for undertaking community development projects under JRY at the all-India level. Some of the States like J&K, Sikkim, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Delhi and Pondicherry utilized more than 100% of the available funds at their disposal.
- (ii) In terms of creation of assets, it has been observed that construction of rural link roads, panchayat garh school buildings, community centres, etc. received the highest priority by the village panchayats at the all India level as roughly 57% of the assets completed by the village panchayats related to these type of activities. Besides, providing infrastructure facilities to the village community through these type of assets, the village panchayats could create more employment opportunities to the rural poor.

(iii) As per the guidelines, the average wages paid per manday under JRY works to the unskilled workers should be as per the prescribed minimum wages under the State Minimum Wages Act. The survey results revealed that in almost all the State/UTs except Punjab, the average wages paid per manday to the unskilled workers were more or less equal to the minimum wages prescribed under the Act. Besides, the wage rates paid to the unskilled workers during the off/lean season were close to the prescribed minimum wage rates. However, in certain States like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, local wage rates in off/lean season was slightly less than the prescribed minimum wage rates. In all other States, it was slightly higher or close to the prescribed minimum wage rates.

- (iv) The survey results revealed that the wage and non-wage component of the expenditure of JRY works undertaken by the village panchayats was of the order of 53:47 at the all-India level vis-a-vis 60:40 and many States could satisfy the norm.
- (v) As regards periodicity of payment of wages, the survey results revealed that in majority of the cases, (60%) payment to the JRY workers were made either on daily basis or weekly basis. Only in few cases, these were based on fortnightly or monthly basis. However, in some States the periodicity of payment of wages was irregular.
- (vi) The survey revealed that in 84% cases, muster rolls were maintained and available with the village panchayats. This is very encouraging as muster roll is an important document for assessing the employment generation.
- (vii) The survey revealed that of the total assets created under the programme, roughly 74% were found to be good/satisfactory; 8% poor and remaining 18% were found to be either incomplete or not according to the laid down norms.
- (viii) The share of SC/ST and landless labourers was 54% and 38% respectively in employment generated satisfying the general guidelines in this regard.
- (ix) It has been observed that a JRY worker roughly got 4 mandays of employment during the reference period. Besides, roughly 1 manday of employment was received by other members of his family. Thus, for the family as a whole, the average number of mandays of employment generated at the all India level was of the order of 5 mandays during the last 30 days preceding the date of survey which is quite low in terms of their requirements. However, it is gratifying to note that in certain States like Assam, Goa, Orissa

and Lakshadweep the average mandays of employment generated was much higher (more than 10) than that at the all India level. For instance, in the State of Orissa, where there is high incidence of poverty, the JRY worker got employment to the extent of 12.32 mandays on an average during the reference period. Similarly, in Assam, Goa, Orissa and Lakshadweep the corresponding figure of employment generation was 10.72 and 22.06, 22.10 mandays during the last 30 days preceding the date of survey.

- (x) Assets created were found to be maintained in majority of the cases (58%) by village panchayats. However, in about 17.5% cases, they were not maintained by any agency.
- (xi) The JRY workers were almost unanimous in reporting that assets created were useful for the poor people. About 74% of the workers were also satisfied with the benefits received under the JRY. However, more than one third opined that wage rate should be increased as it was low.

B. Areas of Concern :

- (i) The survey revealed that out of 3081 Heads of elected panchayats, at all India level, only 39% were exposed to training level for implementation of JRY works. This is not in conformity with the guidelines laid down for village panchayats for handling JRY works. There is need for more orientation of Heads of Village Panchayats through training programmes.
- (ii) Of the total employment generated, the share of women was only 20%. As per the guidelines, 30% of the employment opportunities should have been earmarked for women.
- (iii) In certain States like Assam, J&K, Tripura, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry the Annual Action Plans were not discussed at all in the Gram Sabha meetings as laid down under the guidelines. This is a serious reflection on the working of village panchayats.
- (iv) The survey probed various reasons for delay in completion of works by village panchayat. The most prominent reason attributed by village panchayats for non-completion of works was 'shortage of funds'. Roughly, 43% of the works were delayed on account of shortage of funds at the all India level. In some of the States like Goa, Haryana J&K, Karnataka, Manipur etc. roughly 80% to 100% of the works could not be completed due to shortage of funds.
- (v) Generally village panchayats are expected to utilize locally available material for various works undertaken by them. However, the survey results

have revealed that the use of locally available material was not very appreciable of funds.

- (vi) Survey results revealed some disparity in the average wages paid per mandays to a male and female unskilled worker. As per the guidelines, there should be no disparity in the average wages paid per manday to be a male or female unskilled worker. The survey results have shown that in certain States like Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry, there was disparity in the average wages paid per manday to a male and female unskilled worker.
- (vii) As per the guidelines, rural poor below the poverty line constitute the target group. However, the survey results have revealed that of the total workers who participated in JRY works, roughly 57% had an annual income of Rs. 6401 and above and only 43% had an annual income below Rs. 6400. Thus, it would be seen that a major proportion of JRY workers who belonged to the ineligible category took advantage of JRY programme.

New Depots

5292. DR. M. JAGANNATH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bharat Petroleum propose to construct a new depot at Cherlapalli and Ongole in Andhra Pradesh and set up a Coastal installation at Kakinada;

(b) if so, the target for completion of the project; and

(c) the progress made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (c) : The Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. has a depot at Cherlapalli. The progress and likely dates of completion of a new depot at Ongole and a coastal terminal at Kakinada are given below :—

Depot	Progress	Likely Date of Completion
Ongole	Construction activity is at an advanced stage.	December, 1996.
Kakinada Coastal Terminal.	Preliminary work of soil investigation, land development and construction of a boundary wall has been completed.	March, 1998

Allotment of Land by D.D.A.

5293. SHRI SATYAJITSINH DULIPSINH GAEKWAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Cooperative Group Housing Societies to whom DDA has allotted land in Dwarka, Pappankalan;